TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1883.

Chittae-Prince Methopalem. S.P. M. Modinos Square Theatre-The Sajah. \$30 P. M. Mikhim Kneden-Keelsler. S.P. M. Spencer's Palace Markt E.M.-Variety. Sand S.P. M. Theatre Comique-Nullican Goard Sall. Sand S.P. M. Union Square | heatre Vers. | P. M. Windoor Theatre The fundt Kins. | F. M. Buth St. Theatre D.W. & Arthu. | P. M. | St. Theatre Zentin. | P. M.

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Adecrtisements for THE WEERLY SUN, isaued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Success To Them !

We have observed with great interest the accession of Mr. John W. Mackey to the new Postal Telegraph Company. Mr. Mackey is a shrewd man, and we do not believe that be would have embarked in such an enterprise unless he saw in it the promise of success; and we trust that in this anticipation he may not be disappointed.

It is desirable that we should have in this country several extensive and powerful telegraph companies, just as it is desirable that there should be among railroads an abundance of strong competing lines. If there were only one great telegraph establishment without any competition, there would be some reality in the dread of monopoly which we have heard so much of during the recent strike; but so long as it is possible to establish new companies and new lines, and so long as men of shrewdness and large capital are willing to engage in them, there can be no great danger of a monopoly that will be dangerous to the public interest.

Let the liberty of setting on foot all sorts of public enterprises always be maintained and guarded as a sacred treasure belonging to the American people, and there can be no monopoly which need be regarded with apprehension. Liberty destroys monopoly.

The Pension Frauds.

The approaching publication of a full list of all those persons to whom pensions are paid by the Government is awaited with interest since this entalogue if properly prepared and distributed, may reveal the exstence of a multitude of frauds. It will necassarily contain over 300,000 names, with the secompanying Post Office addresses; and investigations may possibly detect handreds or thousands of swindles, involving first and last, the stealing of millions from the Treasury.
Unfortunately, Commissioner Dudley is

on record as holding the belief that the number and amount of fraudulent pensions have been enormously exaggerated, and that they form only a most insignificant fraction of the whole. It is impossible to have much confidence in the anxiety of a department maintaining such opinions to prove its judgment unsound by ferreting out with great zeal every case around which a film of suspicion may rest. The matter would present itself in an entirely different light were Mr. Dudley's predecessor still in office. The chief characteristics of Commissione BENTLEY were the two alarms he constantly sounded, first as to the shameful extravagance of Congress in its pension arrears legislation, and secondly as to the prevalence of fraudulent pensions, which he pronounced to be enormous in amount, judging from the few cases he was able to unearth in the lack of means to trace out the whole system of swindling which he suspected. These notions cost Mr. Bentley his official post; and some of those who favored the appointment of Mr. DUDLEY as his successor boasted that these official complaints of extravagance and frauds would thereafter cease. In fact, one of the earliest opinions attributed to the new Commissioner was that the pension is a contract and not a gratuity-a doctrine preposterous enough in itself, but the only one on which the prodigious jobbery of the past could be defended, and unlimited pension jobbery in the future be sustained.

Mr. DUDLEY commenced his financial operations by asking Congress for the unprecedented appropriation of \$100,000,000 for a single year, and for a large increase of clerical force, so as to facilitate the distribution of this enormous But, as Washington officials do not work twelve hours a day, with all the in dustry of his extra clerks he could only get rid of about two-thirds of the appropriation. Another indication of the new Commission er's policy was given in his first report about the checking of frauds. He called loudly on Congress to punish frauds-not, however, the frauds of those who have been plotting for years to plunder the Treasury by fic-titious claims and forged evidence, but the alleged outrages of a mysterious body of people, who, as he discovered, for reasons best known to themselves, were preventing legitimate claimants from making their ap plications, by threatening them with prosecution for swindling.

It is well to recall these things, so that the people may not be too much disappointed should the publication of the pension list be a less effective agency in the detection and punishment of frauds than was hoped when the discussion of this publication came up in Congress. To begin with, it is said that only a small edition of the pension list will be published. It is by no means clear, also, that the pamphlets will be carefully placed where they will do the most good. We can easily conceive of an effective publication of the list either through local newspapers or by the posting up, in Post Offices or other conspicuous places, of the small por-tion of the list in which each particular locality is concerned. But we can also conceive that the routine issue of a stout pamphiet, with the names massed indiscriminately, and without any effort to procure the right distribution and examination might simply follow the road of tons of other public documents to the pulp mill. Exactly what the actual case will be with this new list can only be known by experience; but it is evident that, in order not to make the affair a mere sham, the publication should be widespread, and brought to the notice of every city and township concerned, and then followed up by the eager efforts of skilled detectives.

The zest with which the Pension Office is going into this business may be surmised from a recent ominous suggestion of the Acting Commissioner that the list will be chiefly of use to claim agents in giving them the addresses of those whom they will urge to apply for an increase of existing pensions The claim agents, however, probably know already a good deal about this list, and the pensioners themselves generally push their claims for all they are worth. If a few here and there have not yet received their dues. it is time that they should receive them. What the American people want to know, when they pay out fifty millions or a hun-

dred millions in pensions yearly, with the war ended eighteen years ago, is how many of these claims are fraudulent.

Still, there is no probability that this matter will be probed to the bottom while the present Administration is in power.

The French in Annam.

According to a telegram from Paris, the bombardment of Hué was begun on Saturday, and, in view of the rude fortifications of the place, it is reasonable to suppose that by this time the Annamese capital is in the hands of the assailants. It is probable that the vigor with which military operations have recently been resumed - some two months before an aggressive movement had been contemplated-is due to a shrewd perception of the advantages which the French may derive from the dissensions of rival claimants to the throne left vacant by the death of the late ruler.

It appears that the French force now available for operations in Annam, including marines as well as soldiers, amounts to some 6,000 men. Of these 2,000 have hitherto been stationed, under Gen. BOUET, at Hanoi, the capital of Tonquin, while Col. BARDENS, with about 1,000 men, has occupied Namdinh, which, although situated on an arm of the Red River at some distance from the sea, is looked upon as the port of Hanoi. Up to midsummer these officers were virtually imprisoned in the places named by large bodies of those Chinese refugees who, under the names of Black Flags and Yellow Flags, have long infested the northern part of the Tonquin territory, but who of late are reported to have been taken into the pay of the Annamese Government. The prowess of these irregular levies seems to have been exaggerated since the death of Capt. RIVIERE. and, owing partly to the overestimate of their strength and partly to the difficulty of moving gunboats in the waters of the delta during the dry season, the French for some time remained quiet in their intrenchments, and gave out that no attempt to disodge the besiegers would be made until the rivers had been swollen by the autumn rains. Meanwhile, however, considerable reënforcements were received from France, and

the political situation was materially changed by the death of Tu Duc, who, there is reason to think, was not personally disinclined to carry out the treaty of 1874, to which he had given his assent, but who was virtually coerced into violation of his compact by the war party, which includes most of the mandarins. The distrust with which his intentions were regarded seems to have extended to his testamentary regulations, for the successor designated by him was set aside by a majority of the civil and military officials, and another representative of the reigning family more amenable to their wishes was nominally invested with supreme executive powers. This Oriental coup d'était offered the French aprecious opportunity, for the Government of the usurper was certain to be weakened by the pretensions of the superseded Prince, and of other members of the royal house, and the Saigon authorities were not likely to forget the lesson suggested by their former occupation of Tonquin when the success of the French was signally assisted by their promise to restore the deposed Li dynasty, which formerly reigned over that province.

As a matter of fact, no sooner was the arbitrary deposition of the successor named by Tu Duc known at Salgon, than orders were given for a concerted aggressive move for service against the Annamese. In accordance with this plan, Col. BARDENS, who had been cooped up in Namdinh by some 5,000 Chinese refugees, known to be tolerably well armed and to be provided with cannon made a sortie on July 19, in the course of which he is said to have killed a thousand of the besiegers, and have captured seven guns. The effect of this sanguinary engagement would naturally be to clear the country between Namdinh and Hanoi, and to so strengthen the position of Gen. BOUET at the latter place as to permit an attack on the main body of the Biack Flags collected at Sontoy, a town lying on the Red River at a the Tonqu chief city. It is plain that these operations were intended to serve the double purpose of breaking up the army of mercenaries which constitutes the main military strength of Annam, and by interposing French troops between them and the coast to prevent the forwarding of succor to Hué, which, it now

appears, was to be simultaneously assaulted. If the occupation of Hué should be followed by the installation of a Prince favorable to the fulfilment of the treaty of 1874, the French would perhaps be able to secure, through the partisans of the new sovereign, the cooperation of a part of the native population, and many of the mandarins, who have hitherto been hostile, might be impelled by selfinterest to accept a régime which, while virtually tantamount to a French protectorate. would leave most branches of the administration in native hands. It has been by artfully and promptly availing themselves of analogous dynastic controversies, quite as much as by any successes in the field, that the English in India and the Russians in Turkistan have founded and extended their scendancy.

Suppose, however, that, by making an adroit use of the present dispute about the right of succession, the French should gain a practical though not ostensible control of the Annamese coast district and of the Tonquin delta, it is doubtful whether France would gain anything by this step beyond the inwelcome boon of a costly and interminable war. It would require a much larger force than that which is now operating in the coast districts to pursue the Black Flags and dislodge them from their fastnesses in the highland region near the northern boundary of Tonquin. Then, too, if temporarily driven out of those strongholds, the maraud ers would merely need to retreat across the Chinese frontier, where they would have no difficulty in obtaining recruits. It would therefore in all likelihood prove impracticable to keep open to navigation the head waters of the Red River, even within the limits of Tonquin, without incessant and onerous military demonstrations. These sacrifices, moreover, would be made in vain, unless China should permit the navigation of that part of the Red River which runs through Chinese territory, for the chief commercia value of the Song-koy lies in the fact that it constitutes a channel of water communication with the populous and productive province of Yunnau. China does not need to go to war to render Tonquin a grievous burden, rather than a benefit, to France. She need only decline to permit French vessels to navigate her inland waters, and shut out the produce of the Tonquin rice fields from the markets of the Middle Kingdom, to render nugatory all the hopes which France i building on her new acquisitions in Farther India. Men like Capt. CESARE MORENO, who are qualified by their experience to discuss the Annamese question, have always insisted

that a friendly understanding with China is

essential to the development of the commer

cial advantages derivable from the possession of the Tonquin delta. Such cordial re-

lations M. Bounks was at great pains to promote by the treaty which the French For-eign Office has seen fit to repudiate. It remains to be seen whether the aggressive pelicy which has been substituted, and by which China, the sole customer for Tonquin products, has been alienated, will redound in the end to the credit of the inventors.

Ten Thousand Dollars on the Floor.

Two mechanics employed to make repairs n the Redemption Bureau of the United States Treasurer's office at Washington last week found under some machinery ten crisp and fresh \$1,000 bills enveloped in an official band. The workmen were honest. The Superintendent being absent, they handed the money over to a subordinate in the room.

Several serious questions are suggested by the discovery of these notes: First, Were they stolen and hidden, like the notes that OTTMAN received? Secondly, Can ten thousand dellars disappear from the Treasurer's office without detection of the loss? Thirdly, If the loss was known, why was it not reported? Fourthly, If the loss was not known, what security is there in the Treasurer's

office against robbery? It is pretended that these notes had been cancelled. This pretence is obviously false. Under the regulations of the Treasury, cancelled notes are cut lengthwise into halves, the upper parts going to the Register's office and the lower parts to the Secretary's office for final recount and examination before being reduced to pulp. The ten notes found by the mechanics were perfect in all respects, and ready for issue.

The Treasurer and his clerks refuse to give any explanation of this matter. The discovery was made when the President and the Cabinet were scattered in different parts of the country seeking pleasure. Accidents like this usually happen during the absence of the responsible authorities.

The boasted checks and guards of the Treasury appear in a bad light when it is possible for a large sum of money to be found concealed without any account of it being on the official books. This, however, is a mere trifle when compared with other transactions in which those books figure

most discreditably.

Two investigations by the Senate have shown that discrepancies of ten millions of dollars existed between the accounts of the Secretary of the Treasury and those of the Register in 1870, when Mr. BOUTWELL arbitrarily reconstructed the whole statement, and madically changed the policy of ALEXANDER HAMILTON. The object was to wipe out this enormous difference, the existence of which could not be explained.

The great ledgers of the Treasury are mutilated in several places; thousands of erasures and interlineations are visible to the naked eye. Warrants covering tens of millions have been missing from the files of the Register for years.

The investigating committee of the Senate passed the following resolution in 1880:

"That the Secretaries of the State, War, Navy, and next regular session, what changes, if any, of the laws regulating the management of their several departments, or the divisions and bureaus thereof, are necessary or would be beneficial in promoting the efficiency or economy of their administration or management; to state what additional guards or checks, if any, would conduce which is in their charge."

This resolution was the result of an elaborate investigation and report, which attracted much attention at the time. The Secretaries to whom it was specially addressed took no notice of it, and for three years it has remained a dead letter on the journal of the Senate. None of the Secretaries under HAVES, GARFIELD, and ARTHUR has shown any special anxiety for "additional guards or checks" upon his management of the affairs of his department.

If Mr. Folger fails to get to the bottom of this ten-thousand-dollar matter, and that quickly, too, the House of Representatives may relieve him of the task in December.

Distressing News for Brother Blaine.

The summer home of the Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE overlooks the quiet valley of the Upper Kennebec. By climbing a hill behind his house-and Mr. BLAINE is not yet too fat to climb-the retired statesman can trace the course of the peaceful stream for miles toward the ocean. The weather may be warm at midday; but almost everywhere there are clusters of fir, spruce, and hemlock trees, with an occasional pine, affording plenty of protection against sunstroke. The green banks of the river are dotted with countless ice houses. When the tide serves. a constant procession of schooners, towed down stream by sober and industrious tugs of strictly Republican principles, carry forth their cargoes of frozen water toward New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. Close at hand is the dome of the granite State House where Mr. BLAINE'S political career began. Right across the river is the im posing front of the United States Arsenal which Mr. BLAINE helped to stock with Spencer rifles in the crisis when Duty called loudly to every patriot son.

Amid these tranquil and delightful surroundings Mr. BLAINE is gradually working his History of American Politics down to the time when he called Mr. CONKLING a turkey gobbler. He is at home, among friends who understand and in many cases admire him, among neighbors who appreciate the gravity of this present labors and respect his d sire for solitude. The world of tumultuous politics and factional strife is far in the past for him. He has no interest in contemporaneous events. So long as he is left free to pursue his historical investigations, he cares little whether CHESTER A. ARTHUR or Private DALZELL is ahead for the Republican nomination in 1884. He wants to be alone, in order to meditate upon the past, to draw philosophical deductions for the benefit of future generations, and to cultivate the graces of rhetoric that grows nearer to perfection with

every completed chapter of the book. Why, then, should we break in upon Brother BLAINE'S elegant retirement with news of an exciting character? Simply because The Sun is a newspaper, it becomes our painful duty to call his attention to what s going on in Virginia and certain other Southern States. Unless Mr. BLAINE re bukes his overzealous friends at the South, and speedily, too, they will manage to elect majority of BLAINE delegates to the Republican National Convention before the eminent historian can bring his great work down to the turkey-gobbler epoch in American politics.

Now we have news of a great fight between Protestants and Catholics in Scotland. Time was when all over Europe men "hated each other for the love of God," and killed one another for the same reason; and, though that sort of thing has been going out of vogue during the past few generations, it has not yet wholly disappeared from the world. We have lately heard of cruel persecutions of the Jows of Austro-Hungary and Russia by Christian nobs, and we hear now and then of the rage of the heathen in far-off lands. The Scotch religious riots have been raging in a town not far from Glasgow, the town of Coatbridge, a great town for churches, and the centre of an iron

manufacturing district, in which many Catho-lies from Iroland have taken up their residence within a low years. The riot reged on Satur-day; then the combatants, after the South fashion, took a rest on the Sabbath of peace, and then hostilities were resumed yesterday. The troubles will easily be quelled, but they are a bad sign. We have heard much within the next way of the hitterman against the Irish the past year of the bitterness against the Irish residents in British cities. The Coatbridge riot is the first outbreak of a serious kind associated with it.

President ARTHUR has been beyond reac of the telegraph for some days, but it is over-taking him, and the lines are rapidly approaching the Yellowstone Park. The President can now refresh himself every day with the latest obtain prompt intelligence daily of his troutcatching and frolicking.

The action of the British House of Lords in rejecting the bill which had passed the Com-mons, prohibiting the shooting of pigeons at traps, has been severely criticised. One indignant account says that "the character of the apper House is injured in the eyes of the nation" by the fate of this bill. It certainly indientes a decrease in the British isles of implicit faith in established institutions, and an nerease of sympathy for the persecuted feathared tribe, to find a good many people attack-ing the peers in behalf of the pigeons.

But what a spectacle it is! In what a shocking ight it pinces the Republican party! Let us hope there vill be no more developments. The country has had nough of the humiliating stuff.—Graphic.

On the contrary, let us hope the developments will continue until all is known. Let the trut some into the light. Let the country understand the whole corruption of the Republican party. Then it will rise up as a strong man

from his slumbers and turn the rascals out! The proposition adopted the other day at a meeting of the World's Arbitration League in Washington for the common disarmament of nations and the establishment of an international arbitration court, as an accompaniment to the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, is one which deserves to be carried to success, though it never may be. Such a celebration of the anding of Columbus would be a very noble and useful one, and one by which the Old World would profit far more than the New. But mutual distrust and the ambitions of rulers and statesmen will doubtless long stand in the way of a consummation so desirable. The World's Arbitration League, not hoping to secure universal disarmament by the year 1892, wisely propose instead for that date a meeting of the accredited delogates of all nations for arranging the preliminaries. This may be more practicable, and it contains the germ of an idea which might, perhaps, deserve he examination and favor of Congress and the President, to whom an appeal is to be made.

The late King Tupuc's mother now comes to the fore as a figure in the war of Annam with France. She was a power in the State as long as her son lived; she took a controlling part in the diplomacy of his Government; she stood for peace, and restrained him from letting loose the dogs of war. The new desnot is unable to cope with the stalwart old lady's power while she is left free to pursue her policy her by shutting her up in the palace at Hué. But Tunuc's mother may yet give a rough lesson to Phuduc.

During his tour from ocean to ocean from which Theodore Thomas returned last night he doubtless read many amusing criticisms of his concerts. But none could have been more amusing than that of the Keckuk Daily Gate City on the music festival held there. The three pieces at the head of the programme were Wagner's "Tannhäuser" overture, the undante from BEETHOVEN'S Fifth Symphony, and Berlioz's adaptation of Weber's "Invitation to the Dance." Under the last piece was printed in parenthesis: "Adapted for orchestra by Higgson Bergaoz." The critic evidently thought the parenthesis applied to all three selections, for he began his criticism thus:

"The first piece was that fine irilogy which liseron Bratioz, with exquisite art, made from Waenen, Bratioz, with exquisite art, made from Waenen, Bristroots, and Waene. The thought of Historia Bration, evidently, in arranging the trilogy was to put after the passionate action of the one the ocean-like, star-like, measureless caim and harmony of the Symphony. After you have bathed in that fuxury and languor hard enough there comes you wasness 'invitation to the Dance.' Ob, there has been nothing heard in Keckuk like that trilogy as Thomas's orchestra gives it."

The critic might have gone further. That trilogy by HECTOR BERLIOZ has not been heard

This week is made famous in the annals of Chicago butchers by their championship con tests at expertness in dressing a slaughtered bullock for the market. The butchers themselves take pride in this exhibition as one of the most pleasing and improving of the year, and the spectators also have long looked forward to the treat. Besides the money prizes, the champion is decorated with a diamond badge. The festivities are styled a tournament, and certainly its competitions will be somewhat bloodler than the majority of those that aspire to that high-sounding name.

Philadelphia, if we may credit the reports from that city, has a mania for novelties in base ball. Not long ago we were told of a game attempted there by Chinese nines; then of one by nines composed of cripples, the qualification for membership being a lost arm or leg; now we hear of a match between two nines made up of sixteen girls and two lads. The batting went well enough, and the catching whereve the ball was sufficiently slow, but throwing across the diamond between the bases was out of the question, and the next game will, thereore, be conducted on a half-sized diamond As English girls sometimes contend at cricket, American lasses should be able to go through a match at base ball although there are other sports decidedly better suited to them.

The arrest at Lynchburg of a brace of teachers of the Virginia Military Institute, on suspicion of being about to engage in a duel. suggests some reasons why duelling still holds its own in the Old Dominion. If those who are charged with the instruction of youth need to be bound over to keep the peace with each other, affairs of the ELAM-BEIRNE sort are likely to be repeated for a long time to come.

New Zealand wants to annex, among other slands, the Navigator group. These are now more commonly called the Samoan Islands, and on one of them the United States has a coaling station, whose possession is guaranteed by a treaty. New Zealand, therefore, will probably be obliged to keep its hands off Samoa, and be content with picking up other South Pacific archipelagos to piece out its domain.

The League and American championships are still as closely contested as ever, and the approach of the end of the season gives no clue the winners. In the former association any one of five out of the eight clubs may obviously come out ahead. They stood, up to Saturday, in this order as to games won: Cleveland, 45; Providence, 44; Boston, 42; Chicago, 41; Buffalo, 39. In the other association the hot race between the Athletic and the St. Louis is still kept up, with the former at 48 victories and the atter at 47. These nearly even contests are fortunate for the interests of the sport.

What a foolish young fellow of eighteen was George Menschall, who hanged himself in Morrisania on Sunday. He had been on a spree, and, when reproved for it, perpetrate suicide. What an absurd piece of revenge He may have had a long life before him, running to the middle of the next century, full of happiness to himself, usefulness to others, and advantage to the whole world. Keep out of sprees and ill-temper.

Ladies who attend the races at Monmouth Park must be enthusiastic lovers of the sport to endure the inconveniences of getting to the track. Though their attendance has increased steadily during the last few years, the relivoid

anies have made no proper provision for their comfort. Thus, smelting is allowed in every car of the race-track specials, though the companies could easily have a couple of cars on the trains in which smelting is not allowed, and this would pay them in the end,

The Plattdeutsch festival now follows the Baden and Bavarian merrymakings for the amusement of the German-born citizens of New York and its neighborhood. Beginning last Sanday, it is to continue until to-morro try games, gymnastics, puppet shows, bazars, music, dancing, processions, the reading of poems, humerous and historical spectacles, and gorgeous tableaus. The Plattdeutsch poet, FRITZ REUTER, was yesterday remembered with

The ferryboats have "ladies' cabins," so termed by misnomer, and in some of the boats notices that the seats are for ladies are posted nn. There does not seem to be any attempt to enforce the rule, though the newspapers have spoken of it every now and then for the past wenty years or longer.

BLAVERY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. Swedish Mill Hands Complain that they Are Held to Perpetual Servitude.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 .- The State Depart-

ment has about concluded its investigation of the Suncook Mill case. This is a New Hampshire cotton mill, and some time ago it sent to Sweden for workingmen. These laborers wers picked up for the mill by the immigration agent of the Inman line of steamers, and they were not skilled operatives. The company expected to instruct them and make them useful. There was no contract to that effect, but the Bwedes in some way became convinced that they were expected by the company to pay their steamship fare. They landed at Castle Garden, in New York, where they were met by a Suncook policeman, and taken to the village where the cotton mill is situated. They at once got into debt to the mill for furniture, and to two village stores for provisions and other necessaries of life. One of these stores is kept by the mill bookkeeper. The Swedes were unable to pay the debts contracted, and according to their own representations, which have been presented to the State Department by the Swedish legation, they saw no way out of their difficulties by remaining in the employ of the Suncook Mill. They say that the wages were so low and the work so uncertain that they could never save enough to be independent of their employers and the bookkeeper. Three of the men say that they were told that if they attempted to leave New Hampshire they would be arrested for debt, under the statute permitting the arrest of debtors who are suspected of being about to leave the State to defraud their creditors. The Swedish Government, through its representative here, complains that in effect the Suncook Mill is holding these Swedes as slaves: that, as they cannot get better employment in New Hampshire, the law which prevents their leaving the State holds them to perpetual servitude to the omployers in whose debt they are. The men allege that the company was guilty of great brutality in making the arrests, and that they were forcibly drugged from their dwellings at midnight, and otherwise maltreated.

At first it was supposed that the demand of the company for the passage money, in the absence of a contract, made a delicate diplomatio question, and that the forcement would be called upon to at least make informal representations to the New Hampshire authorities. The company now, however, profess that this claim was based on moral, and not on legal grounds, and that the arrests were made for debts for the furniture and goods at the mill, must suffer for the worthless, and insist that all they were expected by the company to pay their steamship fare. They landed at Castle Garden, in New York, where they were met by

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This morning's Sus contains an answer to "H. C." which, according to the light given me, is very far from correct. Hoping The Sux shiftes for me as well as for "Sirius," I submit my answer to "H. C.," and ask the editor's decision:

1. "Miles" has no place here, because loss than two units cannot make plurality. There are not two miles. The full and correct form of the phrase would be, one mile and a half unite. But we use the ellipsis and eliminate the first mile, thus: One mile and a half.

2. Names of the sciences ending in ics are singular, and must, of course, have singular verbs, as, politics is the science of funuand duty, Ac. It is but the form that is plural, in the control fiscale of the science of funuand duty, Ac. It is but the form that is plural, in the control fiscale of the science of funuand duty, Ac. It is but the form that is plural, in the control fiscale of the science of funuand duty, Ac. It is but the form the plural made many an honest man a thirty wither Politics have made many an honest man a there of the fiscale have word seen, meaning new. The root is singular, and if Milton is authority, he says: "Evil news rides fast, while good news batts." ing The Sun shines for me as well as for "Sirius," I sub-

Milton is authority, he says: "Evil news rides fast, while good news basts."

4. "More correct." is not correct, and custom cannot make it correct, went shough Webster himself uses the pirase in a footnote on page 159 of his Unabridged, where he says: "Some in this country have inangined over one's signature to be more correct." Ac. There are no degrees of correctness and incorrectness, no more than there are of right and wrong. We must be either; there is no middle state. If John be correct and James be more correct, then John will not be correct at all. What is absolutely correct cannot be made more correct, and what is not absolutely correct is certainly incorrect. S. Knight Tempiar should be pluraized by adding an a to the noun.—Knights Tempiar, Englit Tempiar, Knights of the tempie. Knight tempiar, Knight of the Tempie, Knights Tempiar, Knights of the tempies, the same and the tempies. The same rule applies to courts martial, Ac. For eskediniars, which has given rise to the erroneous haint of the tempies.

6. Woman in "wellow woman" is redundant, and, as I

writing "Knights Templars." As well write Knights of
the temples.

6. Woman in "widow woman" is redundant, and, as I
remarked above, custom cannot make wrong right. The
word "widow" implies sex as well as condition. As
well write widowe" man.

7. "Downed" and "bested" are slang words, and may
only be heard from the lips of a Lancashire bruiser.
"He downed him like a hox and bested the daffer in less
than no time." "I can best that bloke while a cat'd be
lickin' er hear." If downed may be used so may used.
Downed, bested, and worsted are all slang words, even
though the latter was coined by Southey. Downed and
uped, bested and worsted, should be avoided in fact,
they are never used by elegant and correct writers or
speakers. Bested, worsted, and licked, it will be noticed,
have precisely the same meaning—vanquished, conupered, &C.

they are never used by elegant and correct writers or speakers. Bested, worsted, and licked, it will be noticed, have precisely the same meaning—vanquished, conquered. S. "Overcrowded" is certainly not literally correct. We can overflow a cup, but enunet overcrowd a car. The word is popularly used, but that does not make it literally correct. De literally true persons should be crushed into the car so that they would burst through the root and fail over the sides. This, of course, is absurd yet it is literally overcrowding. The logalised worst to expense "overcrowding." Is overclarged, to do the superson of the conting "Is overclarged, to but a supercritical bair-splitter will find fault with it. There seems to be much themsistency in the prefix "over," as "Johnny, take this dog and drown it "is received by Johnny as a death sentence on the peor canine. That command is definite and intelligent, and he perfectly understands it; but he is knocked into a "doldrum" when it is supplemented by "But take care you don't overdrown it. Strange inconsistency! To drown is to deprive of life in liquid; to overdrown is merely to wet excessively!

9. "Yachtmana" is certainly as good as steersman, heliusuma, salesman, draughtsman, &c; at the same time it is as good as boatman, cartman, and all such words. Yachtman is just as intelligible as yachtmans. This is simply another proof of the many inconsistency may be correct, though generally such places are called after the Christian name of a king, prince, or other exalted person, in honor of that particular person. While it is desirable to attain the exact, as "it. C." desires, as nearly as possible, it is not a part of a proof reader's duty to dabble in those scenarialy foolial twistings and wriggings about the too nice distinctions of words: neither is it complicatory to the author and to the compositors where they have not faithfully followed the course of the cours

This writer knows a good deal, but he does not know enough. His etymology of the word news is only sham learning. Moreover, he should learn that the English language is not a mechanical device to be regulated with the precision of verbal logic and literal hair-splitting.

Good English.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sie: You will conter a favor by deciding the following point in grammar, I contend that the expression. Never in my life." or in all my life." is improper, or, at least not good English, and should either be in the convex or my life." or "in my lifetime." Who is in the right? I. R. Either of the four phrases is correct. Each is good English, but the first two are better than the second two.

The English Harvest.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Mark Lane Express to-day prints reports from \$41 districts in England and Wales in regard to the harvest of 1883. In 280 of the districts the indications are that the wheat crop will be under the average, in set there will be an average yield, and in 38 the crop will be allowed be average. Many of the reports state that wheat is thin blighted, and mid-dewed. The other crops are above the average.

THE STORY OF THE PRODUGAL BON.

A Sermon Preached on an Island on the BRUDDERS AND SISTERS: De discourse

ment dis mauning is lucinated from de tex in de book, which say: "A suttin man had two son." Now de nyoungest son was a berry con-tentionable nyoung man dat was in no wise respose to do de will ob'e father. And dare-fore he was a projigal son, and de lust state ob

dat man was wass dan de fust state! De Bible say dat dis nyoung man call to 'e father and say, "Father, gim me my share ob de subtun, and I will teck it and go away to a fur country, and you shall not see my face no mo'. Now, I reckon de ole man war tired bodderi wid dis projigal, and 'e was willin to let him hoe 'e own row. For we read in de Bible dat de nyoung man teck his share of de substun and gone into a fur country, and dare he speathes substun in riotous extrabagance, high libin and sin! An 'after' e money war all trow away 'e war reduced to a great necessity. So great war de necessity 'e war reduced to dat 'e had to hire heself out to one rich man to mine hog! Now, de Bible don't say, but it is supposed, dat dat was a bery mean wite man, 'cause we read in de book dat de projigul was fain to full he belly on de husks wat 'e feed de hog wid. And when 'e come to hisself he say, 'De berry servant in my futher's house hab bread fur to eat and I ain't hab none. I'm gwine back to de ole man and ax 'int to beck me as a hired servant.'' And so he teck de pear! ring off he finger and trow um to de hog. And de hog run at um, 'eause you road in de book.'' If you east pear! befo swine he will turn round and ren you!"

Now, wen de nyoung man was yet a long way off de ole man see um, an' he run out to meet um, and he ketch um and trow 'e han' roun' 'e neck and kisse um, and put anurrer ring on 'e han' and gie um one wite shirt wid gole stud in de bossum, and tell de hired servant to kill de lat caif an' make a great feast! An' cordin' to de way he say so it war sone.

An' wen de feast was ready he sen' round to make excuse. One man say he jess buy a yoke ob oxen, and 'e got to go look after he purchase. Anurrer man say 'e taking in a plece ob new groun' and 'e 'aint got time. Anurrer man say 'e taking in a plece ob new groun' and 'e 'aint got time. Anurrer man say 'e taking in a plece ob new groun' and 'e 'aint got time. Anurrer man say 'e taking in a plece ob new groun' and 'e 'aint got time. Anurrer man say 'e taking in a plece ob new groun' and 'e 'aint got time. Anurrer man say 'e taking in a plece ob new groun' and 'e 'aint got time. Anurrer man say 'e taking in a plece ob new groun' and 'e 'aint got time. wid dis projigal, and 'e was willin to let him hoe 'e own row. For we read in de Bible dat

chase. Anurrer man say 'e taking in a piece ob new groun' and 'e 'aint got time. Anurrer man say 'e jess married to a nice nyoung wife an'—an' he can't come!

Weil, wen de ole man see how eberybody discount um 'e git bex, and 'e say to de hired man.' Go out into de highway and byway, and gaider ail ye find; for de loss is foun', and de blind kin see, and de deef can hear, and my son dat was dead am alive again. 'So de hired man went and he gadder de blin' and de lame, and de halt and de deef, and all de po' people in dat lan', and he fetch um and set um down, and dey make a great feast! An' ater dey dun eat de fragment wat dem gadder up full soben basketul and five small fishes ober.

Just here a member took his hat, walked off a few stops, filled a short, black pipe, stuck it between his teeth, and walked off. Whereupon the concher resumed in an impressive manner:

I don't call no name to-day! No name to day! But de word ob tool is struck de heart ob one reientless sinner in dis congregation, and 'e gone off to meditation by heself. Dis, my brudders, will show you de power of faith. We will close de sarbice by singing de him found on de page ob de book:

"Come, ye sinners, po' and needy, "Weak and wonded, sick and so."

"Come, ye sinners, po' and needy, Weak and wounded, sick and so'."

An Old Woman Befying the Locomotive. From Peck's Sun.

"Well, sir." said an engineer, as he took a doughnut, "all these accidents occur just by people try ing to be smart. I have seen hundreds of farmers who there would be no danger, but about one in ten acts a though he owned the earth, and if he gets the hind en of his wagon over, he thinks he has achieved something remarkable. I expect to kill a woman out here about 100 miles one of these days. She drives an old black mare and I think she lays for a train. She sees the train coming and slaps the old mare with the lines and hur rice on the track, and the old mare stops as though the was going to eat grass, and then the old lady looks at me in the cab window, through her spectacles, slaps the me in the cab window, through her spectacles, slaps the old mare some more, and she meanders off the track just before I bit her, and the old lady looks back at me just as the engine whirls past, and my heart is in my mouth, and she looks just as though she thought I was running that way for fun and that I am an impolite thing, because I don't slack up for her. Some day the marsh out there is going to have a shower of black mare and buggy wheels and spectacles, and there will be erape on the old lady's door, and instead of a veriliet of suicide the Coroner's jury will blane the engineer, and her relatives will sue the company for damages."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In this day's Sun the article, "Art Work for Women," is enicu lated to discourage many women who have spent their time and money in learning the rudiments of art work time and money in learning the rudiments of art work. In The Sex of July 2 there was a very spirited and encouraging article advising the American women to take this same work in hand. There is a wide field opening for our sinters in all these things, but it is not in working in shops or for merchants. Let them seek the purchaser who can appreciate the idea, the suggestion, or motive of a simple design that conveys a meaning, and they of a simple design that conveys a meaning, and they cated to fail in understanding that smooth, faultiess, meaningless work is not net. The best work in our best stores is mostly second-inad copies of poor engravings, insipid and meaningless. A crude drawing of the simplest style of finish done by one of our own brightminded women, if it conveys a delicate idea to the mind, is of more value as an art work. It is unwise to discourage them by quoting the figures of waxes paid to foreigners, who merely match up the work of the factories of Europe where art has no place, not one piece in ten thousand having any art value.

New York, Aug. 19.

Take Better Care of the Animals.

say a word about the management of the Central Park mensgerie. The animals are in a shameful condition. They are thin and filthy dirty; the smell around them is adding. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish to is stilling.

Now, what I want to know is this, viz.: If London can afford to keep the animals in her Zoological Gardens elem and well fed, why cannot New York do the same for the menacyte of her otherwise beautiful Park!

Gentlemen, this is not as it should be. B. H. L.

A Rival of Quintue Discovered.

From the London Times, Aug. 2. Gorman medical journals discuss a new medical agent lately discovered by Prof. Fischer of Munich. In the course of a long series of investigations concerning the nature and action of quantum, he found that by means of a succession of chemical transformations a substance can be obtained in the form of a white crystalline powder, from coal far, which greatly resembles quinine in its action on the human organism. Fischer has given it the name of "kairim." The chief effect produced by it asyst observed is the rapid diminution of fover heat, and its officiency in this respect is described as remarkable. It is believed that it will render the use of ver heat, and its officiency in this respect is described as remarkable. It is believed that it will render the use of one in fever cases unnecessary, and that its skiffal employment will enable the physician to moderate the temperature of the justient.

Kairin is also reported to have less inconvenience for the storment than it possesses that tonic and researched the sum of the produced and produced point of view, the most valuable thing along and researched freshop, from a chemical and play to call out the chemical nature of quinine itself and the true character of its agency. The discovery has been patented, and a manufactory of kairin established, under the direction of Prof. Laubenhemmer of Giessen. But, as it is said that the cost of producing a kilogram (about 304 oz.) of the new agent is £15, it will be some time before its patrons can hope to see it take the place of quinine in practical pharmacy. German medical journals discuss a new med-al agent lately discovered by Prof. Fischer of Munich.

Shothone and Arapahoe. A very fine sight for a President sure.

Shoshone and Arapahoe!

The dance and the prance to enliven his tour, Sure 'tis better we own Than Billy Mahone. Or even alone

Shoshone and Arapahoe! a rush and a yell and the cavalcade comes, Shoshure and Arapahoe! With flourish of plumes and beating of drums. Shoebone and Arapahoe! Now, I do not suppose They were burdened with clothes, And the make of their hose Was peculiar I know; Shoehone and Arapahoe

They say when the President saw them come down, Shoshene and Arapahoe! He envied Black Cole for his martial renown, Shoshone and Arapahoe For the braves are agreed-None like Cole can stampede An arrogant for

Shoshone and Arapahoe 'Tis refreshing at times to go out to the West, Shoshone and Arapahoe! To seek the broad chests without buften or vest, Shoshone and Arapahoe Where a man wears his hair Like the goat or the bear— And the feathers are there Very taking, I know-And they wear red in streaks On their breasts and their cheeks,

But, President dear, when you envy Black Cole, Does it ever occur to your innocent soul, Shoshone and Arapahoe

That his braves never stray Like yours, far away, And they always obey The laws that they know !

Shoshone and Arapahoe

SUNDEAMS.

-Scarcely a day passes that strangers de not place flowers on the grave of Abraham Lincoln.

-- Mosquitoes are accused by Prof. A. F. A.

King of originating and disseminating malarial disease.

—Queen Victoria has asked Tennyson to

write a poem on John Brown, her deceased servant, and Sir William Leighton to paint his portrait. -Girls in bad health are not admitted to Pellesley College. All applicants are submitted to s

nedical examination, to exclude weaklings. -The crusade of a New Hampshire reformer is against chewing gum. His fervid oratory sets forth that gum leads, via tobacco, to ruinous alcohol. -A new London melodrama, called "Free-

om." has its inherent absurdity heightened by the character of a Yankee acted by George Pawcett Rowe, whose secent and "h's" are of the cockney sort.

—A White Mountains hotel keeper, desiring to make a monopoly of his laundry, whipped a poor washerwoman who entered the house. Thereapon his guests combined to rander her business prosper

-A correspondent writes from the Union League Club to inquire about the word Clociate, which he has found in some Southern newspaper. The word is not English. It is Southern slang, and coarse at that. -The Society for the Prevention of Blind-

ness, a new London organization to obtain and dissemi-nate practical knowledge as to the use and abuse of eyes, has begun by offering prices for the best essays on -In a walk on the bottom of Lake Winni-

pleeogee a diver came to a spring of cold water, and while interestedly examining it sank into quickease to his kness before seeing his peril. He pulled the signal rope, and was drawn out, but his escape was narrow. -Seven years have clapsed since James Lick, the California millionaire, at his death left a vast amount of property for public uses, and not a dollar has

reached the designated objects. The trustees, who receive \$1,000 a year each, have just been consured by the California pioneers.

—Officers runsacked a house for hours in vain at Lake View, Canada, without finding the mirder-er when they sought. The man was all the while lying under a heap of soiled lines to the middle of the kijchen floor, and when he thought that his pursuers had de-parted, he emerged in their presence.

-James Dodds, County Clerk of Oakland, Cal. stole extensively from the people. He explains that, being crazed by speculation in mining stocks, he lost the mental power to discriminate between his own money and the public's, and so used all within reach. This defence is yet to be put before a jury.

-A new building at Cambridge, Md., is a theatre and church combined. There is a stage, with scenery and footlights, for dramatic use, and in the contre is a large trap, out of which an altar is raised on Sun-days and other holy days for Roman Catholic services. The exterior is made churchlike by a steeple. -The uncovering of an ancient wreck on

Herring Cove Beach, Maine, by the washing away of the sand that has of late years covered it, revives specula-tion. It is known to have been there more than a cen-tury, and is believed to be of twice that age. The model obsolete, and there is no fron in its fastenings. -Mayor Stevens of Cincinnati is described

as devoting two hours each day to office needers. They are admitted to him one at a time through a wieset gate. Behind him site an expert politician, scenningly working industriously at a deak, but really to prompt his Henor as to the worthiness and consequence of the callers. which is done by slyly passing stips of paper.

—A Charley Ross case, in which a Scotch

lad was stolen from a wealthy family has come to a conclusion in his identification, thirty years later, in the Ruenos Ayres army. On being restored to his aged parents he could not speak their language, and was far removed by coarse experiences from the refinement to which he had been born. But they were overjoyed. -Diamonds are a source of mixed joy and

jewels, and the hiding place sometimes proves had—an when a wife at Saratoga saved her treasures from thieves by putting them into an umbrella, and lost them through a sudden shower, in which her unadvised husband used the shelter. -A luckless nobleman in a small French

provincial town had his legitimist feelings strongly aroused by hearing a band playing "The Marseilliste." Its threw up his window and hissed vehemently at what the character in "Little Dorrit" would have called the "sllonging and marshonging" of the band. The crowd threatened and the police warned, but he con -The Jews of Vienna have an industrial

nechanical and artisan trades. It has already turned out ,500 skilled mechanics. Last year the school had over 220 pupils, of whom 40 were tearning to be carpenters or cabinetmakers, 65 blacksmiths, 60 shoemakers, 25 turners of wood and metal, and 40 whitesmiths. Others vere being trained as wheelwrights and designers. ...The question whether a monument in-

burgh Post, which is informed by a correspondent that Greenwood. Bennett was an outspoken infidel, and it is proposed to carve some of his characteristic sayings on the granite pile which admirers have contributed to crect. -Henry Study, on dying at Ransom, Ill.,

donned the uniform of a soldier made up a pathetic story of having been wounded in battle, and went on a tour as a beggar. He was wonderfully successful, by reason of his clever talk and unserable appearance, and in three years accumulated the sum mentioned. ever afterward lived idly on the interest.

-Many weird tales have been told of souls found in the hands of Egyptian mummies being planted and growing into some flower of wonderful beauty, but with so deadly a perfume that it destroyed the lives of its wearers. It is fact that an English market gardenes its wearers. It is fact that an English nurket gardenes has recently raised peas from some dried ones found in the grip of a mummy. When Michael Davitt was in Portland prison, too, one of the visitors became interested in the little garden which the founder of the Land League was allowed to annuas himself by cultivating. and sent him some flower seeds which had come in like manner from the tomb of an Egyptian. Davitt planted

the seeds, and reared specimens of the flora of old Egypt, -The popular belief that the concentric rings in the cross-section of a tree show its age need no be shaken by a recent argument to the contrary, according to an Ohio lawyer's letter on the subject. "In the trial of a large number of land grant cases," he says, "it very frequently became important to show the date of the survey. This was shown by the endorsement on the document, and corroborated by an examination of the hacks on the line and corner trees of the survey. These backs invariably left a scar, which, to the practical surveyor, was readily detected, even after the lapse the tree, it invariably corresponded with the dates at they appeared upon the returns made by the surveyor."

-The Emperor of Germany has gone to

Gastein, an Austrian resort, where he annually spends a month of the summer. An arch of greens and dags is built in the road for his approach, and inversably he stops in the outskirts, at a Villa Solitude, to drink tea for an hour or two with the Countess Lehendorff, an old friend. His quarters are at the public hotel, and he lays no great stress on privacy, but walks about in the ongs on the promenades, and goes to the warm baths thout ceremony. He pays frequent visits to the untess Lehendorff, and also to the Counters Mcresu, in aged widow. Amateur theatricals and other ente tainments of an unprelentious character are devised for his diversion, and he gets reasonably interested in them. He plays ninepins frequently, and goes to Protestant worship every Sunday morning. When he and his party enter the church a hymn is sung and then, while he stands reverently in the centre size, the minister call down God's blessing upon him and his people. The sermone here are strictly orthodox. The Emperor gives weekly dinners to men only, and, just before departure, one to which women as well are invited. At table he, an easy and rather agreeable talker; and afterward he joins in a game of skittles. On quitting Gastein he dis tributes trinkets among those who have been attentive, giving an autographic note with each.

-Jeff Miller, who was killed the other night at Monterey, Mexico, was well known all along the frontier. He had been in Monterey for several weeks on a "shout-en-up drunk," and, while hunting for a groggery, he stumbled into a house occupied by repatable people. A Mexican policenian pursued him. Jeff promptly shot the officer for presuming to dog his footsteps. Instantly he was set upon by a squad of the dead man's coll-agues, armed with sabres, and although he bravely met the attack he was faulty overcome. Miler bravely met the attack, he was finally overcome was a fair representative of a type of mankind found in the Southwest ten years ago. One of his characteristic exploits was at a ball. Two cowboys quarrelied over a belle. The his passed, a blow was struck, and the sixshooters of the combatants were elevated with a sometaneous click. The fair cause of the difficulty screamed with terror, and threw her arms about the neck of one of the men. He shook her off roughly, and, when she would have again interposed her tooly between the two, struck her in the face with his cleached hand. At the same time her assailant discharged his pixtol and the man he was facing fell dead. He turned with the smoking pistol in his hand just as a second shot rang out. A little round hade above his temple their sted that a bullet had entered his brain. He never moved and Jeff Miller walked forward, pistol in hand and hited up the woman. Episodes of this character were not of its frequent occurrence at frontier balls in those days. The dead men had no friends to champion their cause and make further shooting necessary, and no one made obection when Jeff pushed his way out with the uncon